

NOON-DAY MEAL



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U. S.
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OFFICIAL LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Third Replacement Depot	AG 322 AGO 10 July 1946, USFET
Ordinary Leaves and Furloughs to the US.	Circular No. 104 13 July 1946, USFET
Downgrading of Classified Records	AG 312.1 GCT-AGO 20 July 1946, USFET
Representation of Foreign Interests.	AG 014.12 (DP) 22 July 1946, OMGUS
Channel for Communication with the Reichspost.	AG 311 (IA) 22 July 1946, OMGUS
Tables of Distribution and Allowances.	AG 320.3 (CO) 23 July 1946, OMGUS
Personnel Recruiting Representatives	AG 230 (PO) 24 July 1946, OMGUS
Publication of Regulation No. 1 issued by the German External Property Commission.	AG 014.12 (FD) 24 July 1946 OMGUS
Control Council Law No. 33. "Census of the German Population" .	AG 010 (CA) 26 July 1946, OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the **Weekly Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Signal Corps Photo

NOON-DAY MEAL — The picture on this week's cover shows a group of boys sitting next to the 18th Public School Building in the Friedenau District, US Sector of Berlin, eating their lunch which consists of soup made from asparagus, spinach and other vegetables.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Edward O. Strobel wrote the article "Potsdam" after a recent conducted tour of the site of last year's historic conference. Mr. Strobel, who is with the External Assets Branch of the Finance Division, OMGUS, made his first trip to Potsdam in 1937 while he was studying in Germany as an exchange student at the University of Goettingen.

The material for "Coal: A Four-Zone Problem" was furnished by **Carl W. Cloe**, a coal research analyst for the Coal and Non-Metallic Metals Section, Industry Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS. A graduate and former instructor of economics at the University of Iowa, Mr. Cloe served with the Foreign Economics Administration before joining OMGUS.

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MAXIMIZING GERMAN



AGRICULTURE

More southern German soil will feel the bite of the plow in 1947 than in any year since 1938, as the most intensive food production program yet attempted is begun in the US Zone.

Prepared through the joint efforts of agricultural specialists of the Laenderrat and the OMGUS Food and Agriculture Branch, an agricultural production plan for 1947, which has received MG approval, envisions the exploitation of every acre of cultivatable land in the US Zone for the growth of food products.

The program will be supervised by farmers committees, three to be assigned to each Gemeinde in the Zone. It embraces three principal objectives, as follows:

1. The maximum area possible including unproductive meadows and pastures, to be devoted to crop land.

2. Direct consumption crops to be increased to the maximum especially potatoes, sugar beets, oil seeds, and vegetable crops.

3. Livestock numbers to be reduced by approximately nine percent below the level as of 3 December 1945, to bring livestock numbers into line with available fodder, the supply of which will be reduced by concentration on direct-consumption crops. This is to be accomplished by selective culling and by eliminating unproductive animals.

MAXIMUM CULTIVATION

The program provides for a total area of land under cultivation approximately equal to that of 1938, which marked the maximum ever under cultivation in the Zone. The total area planted crops this year will be 612,808 acres greater than 1945.

In Table 1 a comparison is made between

the proportion of the arable land previously planted to each product and that proposed for late 1946 and 1947. Breadgrain acreage will be increased by 17 percent over 1944-45; potatoes by 40 percent; commercial vegetables by 57 percent; oilseeds by 45 percent; and sugar beets by 211 percent.

During the past year OMGUS fostered many other measures designed to increase food production in the Zone. Great effort has been directed toward improving the supply of commercial fertilizer and seeds. In addition, efforts have been made to increase the production of spare parts for agricultural machinery, to reorganize the agricultural extension service, and to support the work of German farm cooperative societies.

INCREASING FERTILIZER SUPPLY

To increase the supply of fertilizer, action has been directed both toward enlarging domestic production and toward facilitating imports. Potash mines in the US Zone have been reactivated, and the calcium cyanamide production at Trostberg has been expanded. Arrangements have been made with the French to ship ammonia water to Hoechst to be made into calcium ammonium nitrate. From the British Zone, phosphates have been shipped into the US Zone in the form of basic slag; 16,000 tons of the 40,000 tons of phosphate rock imported from North Africa have been processed in the British Zone. Further imports have consisted of 5,000 tons of ammonium nitrate from England and 10,000 metric tons of superphosphate from Belgium.

Due to the shortage of fertilizer this spring,

first priority was given to oil seeds, sugar beets and vegetable crops. Sufficient nitrogen and potash were available to cover the planned acreage for these crops and for

a portion of the potato crop. Thus, no nitrogen or phosphate was available for spring use on grains and other crops and decreased yields must be anticipated, partic-

Table 1: Comparative Use of Arable Land (US Zone)

Land Use	1938	1945	Percent of 1938	1947	Percent of 1938	Percent of 1945
	(In thousand hectares — 1 hectare = 2.5 acres)					
Breadgrains	1,227.7	1,011.0	82	1,186.2	97	117
Other grains	1,005.4	836.4	83	759.7	76	91
Potatoes	512.7	418.2	82	589.2	115	141
Pulses: as fodder	18.6	24.2	130	31.0	167	128
as food	6.6	14.2	215	36.5	553	257
Vegetables	27.9	34.7	124	54.5	195	157
Oil seeds	11.6	50.7	437	73.5	634	145
Sugar beets	35.3	16.1	46	50.0	142	311
Fodder beets	238.1	292.7	123	256.6	108	88
Other root crops	9.3	5.2	56	3.3	35	63
Flax and hemp	11.6	6.2	53	14.4	120	232
Tobacco	6.0	0.7	12	4.8	80	687
Other industrial crops . .	0.8	3.0	375	4.5	563	150
Legumes and grasses on cropland and temporarily uncultivated land	606.1	735.7	121	633.0	104	86
Total cropland	3,717.7	3,449.0	93	3,697.2	99.4	107
Meadows and pastures . .	2,191.0	2,337.0	107	2,183.3	99.6	93
Vineyards	22.8	19.4	85	16.8	74	87
Orchards etc.	130.2	135.2	104	145.7	112	108
Hops	7.5	4.1	55	7.2	96	176
Total hectarage for agri- cultural purposes	6,069.2	5,945.6	98	6,050.2	99.7	102

ularly in grains which are already showing the effect of lack of adequate fertilizers.

The US Zone of Germany has always been dependent on imports from other zones of Germany and from other countries for about 90 percent of her field and vegetable seeds.

US CONTRIBUTION

As of 31 May, a total of 17,800 metric tons of seed — 14,500 tons of fields and 3,430 tons of vegetable — had been imported into the US-occupied areas of Germany and released for civilian use. About 70 percent came directly from the United States. Approximately \$6,500,000 has been spent for seed to meet the 1946 production plan. The most important seed imports are shown in Table 2, together with the country of origin.

A seed import from the US with great potential importance was hybrid corn, a hitherto unknown crop in Germany. It was introduced this year in the US Zone as an experiment to help alleviate the inability of southern Germany to grow sufficient grains to meet its own needs. A total of 4,340 metric tons of corn, seed was imported, mostly for fodder growing purposes.

Among other production requisites imported for agriculture were 500 tons of arsenic for insecticides, 5,000 tons of cotton

for sacks and twine, 3,000 tons of hemp for binder twine and 5,500 tons of sulphate pulp for sacks, binder and paper.

During the last four war years the production of farm machinery declined, the materials being diverted to war purposes. Efforts have been made to reestablish this industry, but with shortages of steel, coal and other materials, the industry at present is only operating at about eight percent of pre-war capacity. The available steel and iron is being used principally for the manufacture of spare parts in an effort to keep machines now on farms in operation.

REBUILDING EXTENSION SERVICE

After dismissing about 70 percent of the agriculture extension agents because of their Nazi affiliations MG is also concerned with rebuilding the extension service. Approximately one-third of the 162 agricultural schools have been reopened. At one in Bavaria prospective agents have been given a special training course. If they are appointed, there would be enough agents to staff two-thirds of the schools. Agricultural cooperatives, through their newspapers and community meetings have helped to maintain production and delivery morale and to fight the black marketing of commodities.

Table 2: Seed Imports (US Zone)

Country of origin	Seed import (metric tons)	Type of seeds
United States	12,350	Vegetable
Soviet Zone	1,450	Sugar and fodder beet
United Kingdom	1,410*	Sugar beet, field turnips
Netherlands	1,345	Peas, vegetable, flax
Denmark	825	Vegetable-grass, fodder
France	300	Alfalfa
Czechoslovakia	100	Red clover
Italy	100	Hemp

* Including 390 tons from US lend-lease to UK.

COAL: A FOUR-ZONE PROBLEM



Germans, like these two children above, must scrounge for coal in the rubble of ruined buildings because of the present shortage of the commodity in the US Zone.

Signal Corps Photo

The lack of sufficient indigenous coal for essential German industry, transportation and civilian use is a four-zone problem and this fact has been now recognized by the naming of a committee of experts from the occupying governments to make a comprehensive study of the situation and to report its recommendations.

Germany, as a whole, is a coal-rich country, but the region comprising the US Zone is nature's stepchild — its deposits are scant, of poor quality and widely scattered. The areas to the west, north and east were more liberally endowed. However, the number of available miners, working conditions, equipment and transportation also have an important effect on coal production.

Concerning the lack of indigenous coal in the US Zone, the June report of the Mili-

tary Governor said: "Over-all output is inadequate to supply either essential requirements in the industrial field or a minimum of consumer goods, to provide work for all seeking employment, or to provide an overall zonal industrial income sufficient to assure the standard of living provided for in the Potsdam Agreement and in the Plan for Reparations and the Level of Postwar German Economy."

QUADRIPARTITE COAL COMMITTEE

To determine what should be done to improve coal production, the Allied Coordinating Committee at its meeting 23 July approved the establishing of a coal committee. Mr. Max H. Forester of the OMGUS Economics Division was named the American rep-

representative. The representatives of the other occupying powers are Mr. Kurnashov, USSR; M. Parisot, France; and Brigadier Marley, United Kingdom.

The committee was directed to submit to the four governments by 10 August a report on measures which should be taken to increase German coal production and on the basic principles for the allocation of the coal between home consumption and export. The Council of Foreign Ministers has ordered that the report, after consideration by the Allied Control Council, is to be submitted to it by 1 September.

PRODUCTION DURING WAR

During the war, more than 13 million tons of hard coal and 21 million tons of brown coal were dug each month out of the mines in the area now included in the four zones of occupation. The June report of the US Military Governor showed that in May the production in the same area was 5,165,000 tons of hard coal and 13,353,000 tons of brown coal.

Manpower was an important factor in wartime German coal production. Into the mines went hundreds of thousands of slave laborers from the over-run countries, prisoners of war from the United Nations armed forces, previously superannuated German miners, young boys not much taller than the picks they carried, and women and girls.

COMMERCIAL STATUS

On the commercial side, state-dominated companies accounted for approximately a quarter of all coal produced in western Germany. All other companies were, of course, subject to strict compliance with the Nazi political and economic principles. For many years before, however, coal distribution had been completely dominated by the highly cartelized coal syndicates, membership in which was made compulsory by the state.

After the end of the hostilities last year coal production had shrunk to a few hundred thousand tons a month. This was both symptomatic of, and in part the reason for,

the general economic breakdown confronting the Allies.

Other difficulties also developed in organizing the producing and distributing functions of the German coal industry. Decentralization of operation and ownership has required the distributing agencies to adopt business practices and methods which are largely unfamiliar to men accustomed to cartel methods. Abolition of the powerful and exceedingly complex Rheinisch-Westfaelisches Kohlen-Syndikat, which dictated price and production quotas, and regulated distribution activities of all hard coal mining companies in the Ruhr-Aachen-Saar districts, forced new problems upon the individual companies.

The denazification program has also had its effect, especially on management. Practically all the directors and managers of the Rhine-Westphalian syndicate have been separated from their positions in the industry and interned.

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

Transport problems were of primary significance in coal distribution between June 1945 and March 1946. Disruption caused by wartime destruction of bridges and tracks, lack of rolling stock and difficulties of inter-zonal coordination made it necessary to impose a ceiling on coal distribution. Since coal cannot be stockpiled in unlimited quantities, this in turn affected output requirements. Coal and coke stockpiled by the Germans during the war amounted to about six million tons, not including Silesia. With the easing of the transport difficulties, withdrawals during 1946 have reduced these reserves by more than half.

Lack of mining supplies and deterioration of equipment have decreased both efficiency and safety. Efforts have been concentrated on overcoming these handicaps during the third quarter of 1946. The immediate loss of manpower through liberation of imported slave labor and prisoners of war has been further complicated by factors reducing the

production of the remaining German mine workers.

Well aware of the urgency of providing sufficient coal for the civilian economy, the occupational troops and the surrounding countries which depend largely on German coal, the four occupying powers have concentrated on getting that coal out of the pits. Despite reduced capacity resulting from all causes, production has been steadily increased. Yet a year after capitulation, hard coal was being brought out at the rate of slightly less than half the wartime production, and the monthly production of brown coal represented two-thirds of peak production. A total of 6,037,600 tons of saleable solid fuels were loaded in the four week allocation period of May; of this amount, 5,068,216 tons were for Germany and Austria — including military loadings — and 969,384 tons for export.

RUHR AND SAAR OUTPUT

All hard coal needed in the US Zone must be brought in from the Ruhr and Saar. Pit-head output of hard coal in these two main German producing areas has fluctuated around 45 percent or less of 1938 output, and around two-thirds of present capacity. Of this output, about one-quarter has been used in the mining of coal and for mine power generating stations. A further substantial percentage has gone to high priority coal consumers — the railroads, the public utilities and the occupying forces. The result has been that the US Zone in the first five months of 1946 received less than one-third of the coal tonnage normally consumed in this area in pre-war days.

ALLOCATION FOR TRANSPORT

Transportation facilities are now receiving about one-fourth of the total coal allocation, and tonnage provided exceeds actual 1938 tonnage by 15 percent. This seemingly large allocation is partly due to the basic position of transport in any exchange economy, but more largely to the fact that the present poor condition of German transportation equipment requires the use of unusually large

quantities of fuel. The amounts of coal allocated for other public utilities in 1946 compared favorably with consumption in 1938.

Substantially reduced this year are allocations for industrial consumption. This category includes all types of industrial and commercial consumers except transportation and public utilities. Allocations are less than half the 1938 level, and are channeled to those industries which are deemed essential to maintenance of a minimum subsistence level and prevention of unrest in occupied areas.

Priorities go to steel production for re-activation of essential industry, particularly transportation and mining, where equipment maintenance was largely neglected during the later war years. Fertilizer plants are also given top priority, as are food processing and agricultural machinery industries. No coal has been allocated for space-heating or general household use by the German civilian population, even during winter months, but hospitals, schools and community kitchens were furnished necessary supplies.

CONTENTS OF REPORT

The Allied Coordinating Committee in its instructions to the committee of coal experts listed seven points to be covered in the report. These included: The number of additional miners necessary, means of attracting to the pits the greatest number of miners and of insuring the maximum output, the sufficiency of present equipment and measures for obtaining necessary supplementary supplies, the extent of possible reduction of consumption of coal in the mines, the examination of methods used to establish production programs and levels, and a statement on production level to be attained.

Under the point on means of attracting more miners to the pits, the committee is to study miners' rations, supplementary consumers goods for the miners, bonuses and special inducements such as transportation, tobacco and beer, housing conditions, increase in wages, technical supervision, discipline and psychological methods to encourage output.

POTS DAM



Site of Last Year's Historic Conference Retains Little of Past Glory; Formerly Symbol of German Militarism, Residence of Reich's Rulers

Potsdam, last bulwark of Prussian militaristic traditions, is today but a shell of its former self. The bronze monument of General August von Steuben, replica of the original in Washington's Lafayette Park, no longer stands. The long bridge, with its figures of great Prussian military leaders, is gone. The Palace of Sans Souci, though little touched by war, has been shorn of many of its treasures. The Garrison Church, whose famous chimes echoed the exploits of the German army, is gutted. The crypt below the altar, final resting place of Frederick the Great and his father, can still be seen; but it is said that their remains were spirited away before the arrival of the conquerors.

It was in the Cecilienhof Palace at Potsdam, only a few miles southwest of Berlin, that German militarism saw its fate

sealed during a dramatic series of conferences held from 17 July to 2 August 1945, less than three months after Germany's unconditional surrender. There in the former residence of Crown Prince William of Prussia, the chiefs of state of the United Kingdom, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the United States of America discussed the main issues resulting from the end of the war in Europe and agreed to carry out the principles laid down at Yalta six months before. Chief among these was the determination to extirpate German militarism so completely that it could never again become a threat to world peace.

That Potsdam was chosen as the stage for this historic drama is significant not because it was a charming city of beautiful palaces, parks and churches; not because it was the former residence of Prussian kings

and German kaisers; nor even because it is the administrative capital of Brandenburg province, heart of Prussia. For more than two hundred years, ever since the time of the soldier-king, Frederick William I, Potsdam was the symbol of a spirit that hovered over her peaceful palaces, parks and churches — the spirit that created Prussia and sustained Prussianism.

A thousand years ago Potsdam was a sleepy, slavic fishing village named Poztupimi, meaning "mountain slope." It was first mentioned in a document back in the year 993, but didn't receive a city charter until the 14th century. Even then it remained unimportant until the time of the Great Elector, Frederick William, who built a palace there between 1660 and 1682. Three years later, as a result of religious differences with King Louis XIV of France, he issued the Edict of Potsdam inviting the exiled Huguenots to settle in Brandenburg province.

PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT

But the real importance of Potsdam began with Frederick William I, grandson of the Great Elector and second king of Prussia, who enlarged and beautified the city and developed its economic life. Himself a soldier, with a mania for regiments of giants, he was a stickler for order and discipline and his stiff military tastes are still reflected in the monotonous uniformity of the streets. Being an unpretentious person with simple tastes, pomp and circumstance soon disappeared from his court. Upon his death he bequeathed to his son, Frederick the Great, a well organized state with loyal civil servants and an army of 80,000 men.

The steel that was forged in Potsdam by Frederick William I was not only firmly held by his son; it was tempered and sharpened to a keen edge. Once he ascended the throne, Prussia marched the road to militarism. Still, young Frederick had time for Potsdam between conquests.

In 1745, after he led the Silesian campaigns, resulting in the addition of Silesia

and East Friesland to Prussia, he laid the plans for the most famous of its palaces, Sans Souci. Here, in his favorite residence, he thought he could retire from the everyday cares of the world. But his turbulent spirit and affairs of state made such an escape from reality no easy matter. After the Seven Years' War he again had the urge to build. From 1763 to 1769 he erected, at enormous expense, the New Palace, largest and most sumptuous of Potsdam's edifices. It is said that Frederick the Great wanted to show the other powers that even after a long and costly war the coffers of the Prussian treasury were still not empty.

FOUNDER OF FIRST REICH

As builder of palaces and lover of the fine arts, as philosopher and diplomat, as war lord and battle leader, he ruled Prussia with an iron hand for almost half a century and laid the foundation for a united empire. He was, in a sense, the founder of the First Reich.

During his reign he engrained his love of war and militarism indelibly upon the character of his people. And when he died, in 1786 — a sick and lonely old man — a city of 28,000 had grown out of the once provincial village of Potsdam. Prussia had become a power to reckon with in European politics.

VISIT OF NAPOLEON

But Prussia had her vicissitudes even though the trend, until the First World War, was always toward greater power. In 1806, when she was at the ebb tide of her glory, Napoleon stood awe-inspired before the crypt of Frederick the Great in Potsdam's Garrison Church, built by the latter's father five years before his death. "Were he living today," Napoleon is said to have remarked, pointing to the coffin of the great king. "I would not be here."

At that time, however, Prussia stood on the threshold of a militaristic resurgence. Out of the oppression and poverty in the land, the old spirit of Frederick the Great, embodied in German militarists like Blücher, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, came to

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DEMOCRATIZING OF INFORMATION SERVICES AIM OF PROPOSED LAWS

The power over all German information services will ultimately rest with each individual German, but the progress toward attaining this democratic aim will be gradual in order to assure that the transition is in full conformity with the intentions of MG policy.

The importance of the current step in the drafting of German information control laws by the Laenderrat and the retention by MG of the right of review of the German administration were explained in a recent issue of *Die Neue Zeitung*, official MG zonewide German-language newspaper.

In describing the progress of turning over to German authorities certain administrative functions in the fields of press, radio, publishing, theater and music control now exercised by MG, *Neue Zeitung* said the proposed licensing and press laws will be operative for about two years — until they can be reviewed by elected representatives of the German people.

PURPOSE OF STATEMENT

The Director of the Information Control Division, OMGUS, stated that *Die Neue Zeitung* printed its summary in order to advise every German concerned of the proposed legislation and to afford an opportunity for popular comment before final enactment.

"It is the hope of Military Government that the time will come when restrictions imposed on the information services by German Government, as well as by Military Government, will be completely abolished," the article stated. "The goal of Information Control is to create a situation where the individual will decide what he wants to read, see or hear without being told by any authority and where any man may engage in publishing or theatrical work, or even start a radio station as long as he adheres

to the general laws of the land.

"Then the power over all information services will rest where it ought to be in a truly democratic state — with each individual."

Commenting on the work being done by Laenderrat committees in drafting information control laws for German administration, the article emphasized that "this is a long step in the direction of a free press and radio in Germany, but it does not yet mean complete freedom."

MG'S FUNCTION

Military Government will retain the right to review the work of the German licensing and registration bodies and to maintain a check on the type of material being broadcast, and will continue to formulate the general policies which must be followed, although actual administration of information control be performed by the German bodies with the help of the courts.

"It is expected, however, that Military Government will be called upon to exercise its powers in this field with less and less frequency and that these laws will pave the way for completely free German information services."

LAENDERRAT COMMITTEE

In explaining the work of the Laenderrat Information Control Committee and its three subcommittees for press, publications and radio-theater-music, the article stated that each of these groups includes technical experts, lawyers and businessman, as well as representatives of state governments.

The press subcommittee includes representatives of the press associations of the three Laender and independent journalists. Licensing and registration procedures, now

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CONSTABULARY RAID



(Upper left) Germans are detained for having GI equipment in their homes; (upper right) a civilian is held for not complying with orders to get off the street during the raid; (above) GI clothing is checked by constabulary troops in a German home; (lower left) a German is booked for having five sticks of dynamite in his home; (lower right) a CIC agent questions two men for not having proper identity papers.

Early one morning last month US constabulary units placed guards around the entire town of Rhinau, Germany. After sound trucks had cruised the streets and told the people to return to their homes, the troops began a house-to-house search for black market items, US Army equipment, firearms and other prohibited material. The owner of each house was present while his home was being searched and, when the search was completed, he signed a certificate stating that there had been no looting during the proceedings. By noon all that remained was the questioning of people who had been brought to the Command Post for investigation by CIC agents.





Local German Authorities To Take US Zone Census

The four-zone German census, ordered for late October by the Allied Control Council, will be taken in the US Zone by the local German authorities under the control of MG. Control Council Law No. 33 directs the census to be taken on the basis of the situation existing at 2400 hours on Tuesday, 29 October, 1946.

All policies and action affecting the census in the US Zone will be the responsibility of the Civil Administrative Division, OMG-US, while the Director of each Land OMG will name a census officer from his staff to coordinate the census activities within the Land and between the Laender. The census in the Bremen Enclave will be conducted by British authorities and in Berlin District under direction of the Kommandatura.

The ministers-president of the three Laender will arrange for coordination and establishment of a uniform plan through the Laenderrat, according to an OMGUS directive. The entire census operation in the US Zone, including procurement of supplies, personnel and equipment, and tabulation of facts gathered in the census, will be under the supervision of the Laenderrat operating through its committee on statistics and through the appropriate agencies of the Laender. The cost of the census will be borne by the German agencies.

Fourteen questions are specified by Control Council Law No. 33 to be asked of each German. These questions include: Name, sex, date of birth, marital and family status, nationality, native language, religion, education, trade or profession, residence now and on 1 September 1939, and military service.

Three categories of persons in Germany excluded from the census are: (1) members of the Occupational Forces, (2) non-German civilians affiliated to the Occupational Forces, and (3) certain non-German civilians

admitted to any zone by the Occupational Forces. The Occupational, and not German, authorities will take the census of prisoners of war, displaced persons under any Allied authority and civilian internees.

The OMGUS directive requires the collection of the census of household lists be completed by 3 November 1946. A head count of the population by sex and political subdivision will be completed by 13 November 1946. The date for the completion of preliminary data will be 1 May 1947; for providing a breakdown of large groups of occupations provisionally 1 September 1947; and for all information on the census 1 February 1948.

Artists' Meeting

The Guild Society of German Artists held its first meeting since 1932 in Weimar, Thuringia, in the Russian Zone, last week with approximately 200 delegates, including about 60 from the 15 locals in the US Zone, attending, Actors, singers, members of theater orchestras, conductors, ballet dancers, stage directors, designers, and chiefs of the stage and technical departments are included in the membership of the organization.

American MG encouraged attendance at the meeting, but because union operations are recognized in the US Zone only up to Land level, delegates went as individuals, but could not vote in any official capacity or accept office.

The convention marks the first Germany-wide effort to reestablish the German theater in its original democratic traditions. In pre-Hitler days there were locals in all principal cities in Germany, but the organization was banned during the Nazi regime because of its high democratic standards which placed freedom of action in the individual artists ahead of the central state authority. Since the occupation of Germany, locals have been established in all four zones of Germany.

OMGBD Aids German Press

A policy of aiding the German press in the securing of correct information from MG sources in the US Sector of Berlin was announced by Col. Frank L. Howley, Director of OMG Berlin District.

The plan provides that news releases and other information compiled by the OMGBD Public Relations Office will be released to the German press through the district Information Control Branch. In addition, German newspapermen will be permitted to contact branch chiefs and other OMGBD news sources for information through the Public Relations Office.

"I feel that the German press must be given every assistance if it is to obtain the information it needs to help combat tuberculosis, venereal diseases, malaria and other diseases, Colonel Howley said, he added that "correct information is the only effective tool against rumors."

Land Constitutions

The constitution being drafted now in each of the three Laender of the US Zone is to include ten provisions to which particular attention is to be given by MG in reviewing the draft and approving or recommending changes. These provisions are listed by the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, as follows:

1. Relation of the Laender to the Laender-rat or to future German central government;
2. position of the Land president;
3. responsibility of the legislature;
4. system of elections;
5. second chambers or senates;
6. civil servants and other governmental employees;
7. guarantees for local self-government;
8. social philosophy and legislation;
9. protection of fundamental rights;
10. relationship of each Land to Military Government.

Each Land constitutional assembly is being provided with recent American and English reference works on constitutional subjects under an arrangement by OMGUS.

Cattle Slaughter

The slaughter of 256,000 additional cattle and the release of 100,000 head for international trade during the remainder of the year have been authorized by the Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

Of the 13,000 head of cattle contracted to be sold to the Soviet Zone, 6,500 have already been delivered.

Some of the meat made available by the increased slaughtering will be preserved for consumption next winter in the US Zone.

Decartelization Findings

Five German banks — Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Commerz-Bank, Berliner Handelsbank and Reichskreditgesellschaft — dominated the Allegemeine Elektrizitaets-gesellschaft (AEG), second largest electro-technical firm in Germany, according to investigation by the Decartelization Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS.

AEG participated before the start of occupation in more than 100 cartels and owned Telefunken, 90 percent of whose 1944 production of radios was for the Wehrmacht.

The five banks listed as dominating the AEG were the same that voted as much as 93 percent of I. G. Farben stock and whose directors were also directors of 128 other companies producing war materials.

Tax Collections

Collections in Greater Hesse of former Reich taxes amounted to RM 220,000,000 in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1946 (April-June 1946), as compared with RM 188,000,000 in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1945 (January-March 1946).

In Wuerttemberg-Baden, similar tax income during April and May averaged RM 83,000,000 per month as compared with RM 67,000,000 per month in the last quarter of the 1945 fiscal year.

In Bavaria, however, comparison of April collections with those in March showed a drop from RM 131,000,000 in March to RM 123,000,000 in April.

ZONE NEWS BRIEFS

A daily broadcast of the names of missing children has been inaugurated by Radio Munich, with rebroadcasts by Radios Frankfurt and Stuttgart. The program was arranged in cooperation with the Bavarian Red Cross and UNRRA.

An additional 375,000 bottles of wines has been released for August interzonal trade and German consumption. This wine is not suitable for export and is in excess of requirements of US occupation personnel.

About half of the 5,000,000-dollar collection of gold coins taken by the Nazis from 12 Austrian and Czechoslovak monasteries has been returned. Approximately one-half of the Austrian portion is in the custody of USFA.

Integration of Berlin's economy with the rest of Germany is being attempted by means of a quarterly interzonal trade program. Totals of 47 tons of textiles and 29,500 pairs of footwear have been reserved in the US Zone for the US Sector of Berlin.

TELETYPE NETWORK PLANNED

A teletype network for the exclusive work of city, rural and border civil police in the US Zone has been engineered and plans have been coordinated for its rapid implementation. A substantial portion of this network is already operative in some parts of the Zone.

Twenty thousand copies of Information and Education textbooks, declared surplus by the I & E depot, have been taken to Wiesbaden for distribution to teacher training colleges, secondary schools and vocational schools. They will serve as reference books on history, English literature and science. These books were turned over to the German authorities as a loan. Thirty tons of books, written in English, have been sent from OMGUS to Munich for use in Bavarian high schools and universities.

Athletic facilities which the US Army has recently agreed to release or share with Ger-

man youth include the Frankfurt Sports Club and Victory Field, as well as miscellaneous facilities in Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, Kassel and Marburg.

TRIBUNALS ESTABLISHED

To implement the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism, 103 denazification tribunals, including 10 appellate bodies, have been established in Wuerttemberg-Baden. Up to 10 July, 243 citizens of the Land have been brought before the tribunals, with four adjudged to be "offenders," seven as "lesser offenders" and 88 as "followers."

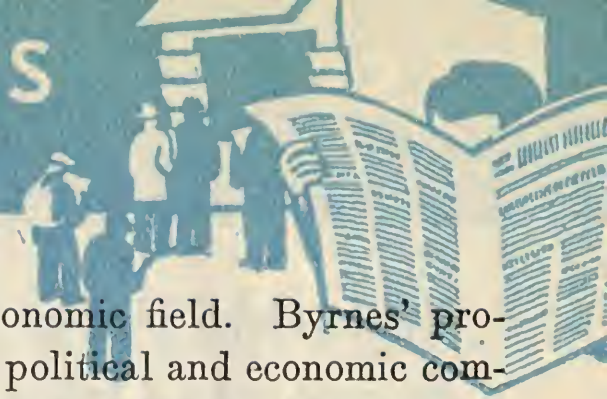
A trade union for postal and telegraph employees in Greater Hesse has been given provisional recognition by the OMG for Greater Hesse. This enables the group to hold meetings, recruit members, elect officials and collect nominal sums of money for carrying on temporary administration.

A campaign in Wuerttemberg-Baden urging voluntary treatment for venereal diseases resulted in a slight decrease in the rates during the past month. Civilian centers for treatment of the diseases have been set up in every Kreis of the Land, and German VD experts in each center have been given adequate supplies of penicillin.

AGENCY AIDS PERSECUTEES

A private welfare agency in Stuttgart has been licensed by the German Public Welfare Office of Land Wuerttemberg-Baden to give personalized care to persons who had been persecuted by the Nazis. A partial survey has shown that 5,880 persons have been declared eligible for benefits given persecutees, but it is expected approximately 9,000 will be approved by the time the survey is completed.

Sufficient leather to manufacture 500,000 uppers for shoes has been withheld from export from the US Zone and assigned to shoe manufacture.



Licensed Press Discusses Paris Conference Issues

The Paris Conference of Foreign Ministers received considerable emphasis in the licensed German press of the US Zone, according to an ICD analysis, which, pointed out that this subject evoked some of the most extensive editorial reactions in recent weeks.

The *Schwaebische Landeszeitung* said: "The German speculators, the Nazi underground, the idle whisperers and ear-benders, who longed for a fiasco in Paris, are horribly disappointed." The *Heilbronner Stimme* asserted, "How often were the negotiations of the Foreign Secretaries in Paris on the verge of breaking down But step by step one point of contention after the other was removed."

"The word 'compromise' is distasteful to many Germans — wrongly so," said an editorial in the *Stuttgarter Zeitung*. "In reality, compromises in the fields of foreign and home politics are certainly better than wars or civil wars. Trieste, for instance, has not led to the outbreak of a war . . . Taking into account the mixed population of Trieste and its surroundings and the international importance of its harbor, it seems to be a very good compromise."

In discussing the US proposal for the occupying authorities of any of the other zones of Germany to confer with the American authorities of the US Zone on treatment of their areas jointly as an economic unit, the *Wiesbadener Kurier* said:

"This program means considerably more than a silver stripe on a clouded horizon. If the zonal boundaries do not disappear soon, Germany faces an economic collapse. It is no good trying to find a palliative for this truth. All the progress we made in the political sphere, the contributions of the Laender and the free elections are useless as long as we lack the very air we need to

breathe in the economic field. Byrnes' proposal is based on political and economic commonsense: assuming a decent treatment of defeated Germany it is based on a compelling logic and serves the purposes of the Allies. The reconstruction of Europe is unthinkable without German economics and German industry. Any interpretation of the Potsdam decisions will have to take this fact into account."

Constitutional Assemblies

Concerning the constitutional assembly being held now in each Land, *Der Morgen*, newly-licensed Mannheim newspaper, said: "As long as the majority abandons itself to the belief that they 'can't do anything, anyway' and that they will be 'governed,' whatever happens, even the best constitution runs the risk of becoming a voice crying in the wilderness. It should, therefore, be the task of the press and of all other organs of information to shift the accent from the expert discussion and comparison of constitutional rights to the practical effects of the various points, so that they will appeal to the average person."

Return of Soviet-held PWs

Both through news and special broadcasts *Radio Berlin* publicized the news that two first groups of 120,000 PWs from Soviet Russia had arrived in Germany.

The Radio used the occasion to point out that the rumors which had been spread about Soviet PWs is untrue.

". . . The first of the 120,000 prisoners of war have testified that all rumors were utterly unfounded and that Soviet Russia has not been guided by revenge, paying back in the same coin," declared the radio. "All those who did not want to believe it will now have the opportunity to hear the truth directly."



Stateside Press Supports Economic Unity Decision

The decision of the United States government, as announced by Secretary of State Byrnes at Paris, to proceed with the economic unification of Germany with any or all of the occupying powers, was generally supported by US newspaper comment as a practical move.

The point was made that US policy follows the Potsdam Agreement and would not only contribute to Germany's rehabilitation but also to the stabilizing of peace in Europe.

The New York Times said: "The Potsdam Agreement, by which the victors abolished German sovereignty and transferred it to themselves, is at present the only German constitution there is. It is also the fundamental legal basis for Allied cooperation in both Germany and Europe, where all world problems meet . . .

"Importance of the American move lies in the fact that it now calls for a showdown on this situation. What it does in effect is to serve notice that the Potsdam Agreement will either be enforced as a whole or not be enforced at all. And the consequences of the Allied answer on that point are likely to be even more important, for better or for worse, than the peripheral peace treaties with Germany's satellites to be considered by the Peace Conference."

"Secretary Byrnes' announcement is a realistic first step away from appeasement diplomacy and toward practical peace-making in Europe," the **Houston Post** declared.

"At best, General McNarney can expect no more than a loose sort of economic unity . . . There would still be little immediate hope of achieving the kind of administration the United States seeks. For conditions already existing would make economic unity difficult and complete unity impossible."

The **St. Louis Post-Dispatch**: "France's

objection to a centralized economy, for fear it might prejudice future separation of Ruhr and Rhineland, is at least understandable. She has suffered three wars partly because of an overwhelming industrial power of those areas. But what the French are doing is; to promote an issue which must wait for the final peace agreement. While it waits, partition of Germany causes Europe to suffer from lack of productive help in its reconstruction.

"Cannot the French agree to help manage German economy at a certain temporary level, dangerous to no one but helpful even to themselves? That would permit eventual political shape of Germany to be determined where it should be at the Peace Conference."

"Our immediate objective must be a modus vivendi and one which makes fewer demands on our patience and our resources than the present state of things. No American likes to think his nation is a party to an agreement which condemns millions of people to unproductive lives, to lives just a dreary inch above starvation level."

"Forgotten Women"

The women who have taken off their war-time uniforms to return to civilian life do not want to be thought of as the "forgotten women," said the **Manchester Union**. Its editorial follows:

"Column after column has been written about the returned male veteran. What about the gals who played such an important part in the war? Is it possible that their problems of transition to peacetime living are so simple that there is no reason for paying attention to them? Apparently this is not the case.

"As a reminder of the part women played in the war, it is interesting to point to the following facts and figures: Of the 350,000 women who served in the armed services during the war, only about 65,000 are still in

uniform, and the number is decreasing so rapidly that the Coast Guard (Spars), for instance, has none left at this time.

"The women who made this break from their usual existence now want to carve their own futures; they want satisfying jobs with the opportunity to use their new-found experience and knowledge; and according to a recent survey, they want to be considered on a par with men when it comes to privileges, opportunities and if necessary, competition, under the GI Bill of Rights. Of course, they are given equal treatment, but according to the questionnaire answered by the ex-service women recently, they don't want to be thought of as the 'forgotten women.' We'll be hearing from them, it seems."

China Civil War

Christopher Rand of the New York Herald Tribune writes that the China civil war in the Yangschow area is exaggerated; he says during two days in the vicinity he has "been unable to find any traces or substantial reports of any local military action larger than light patrol clashes."

Red Army Discipline

According to an AP dispatch in the Washington Post stricter discipline in the Red Army and Navy, including rigid observance of "the rules of military politeness and saluting," is required by a new decree signed recently by Generalissimo Stalin.

"The Red Army decree, requiring military personnel strictly to fulfill orders of their superiors and if necessary, suffer hardships or give their lives in the performance of their duties, will advance military might in the Soviet state' by redefining the relationships of officers and men and their obligations to the state," the dispatch quoted the army paper, *Red Star*, as saying.

"The regulations require army personnel strictly to 'keep military and state secrets, to be honest, truthful and conscientious, to study military requirements, protect the military state, properly respect superiors and chiefs and strictly observe the rules of military politeness and saluting.'

"Orders of superiors must be obeyed promptly, but subordinates must not be humiliated or caused to lose personal dignity, the decree states. Courts of honor are created to keep 'the dignity and honor' of the officer rank, and 'to investigate faults unworthy of the officer rank which lower military honor or which are incompatible with the conception of morality.'"

Views German Reconstruction

In an article appearing in the *New Republic*, Alan Barth examines the problems facing US Military Government in Germany and the advancement made toward the eventual reconstruction of Germany on a peaceful and democratic basis.

"In certain respects," Barth writes, "effective steps towards realizing the assurance of the Potsdam Declaration that the 'German people be given the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis,' have been taken in the American Zone of Occupation . . .

"Denazification is now being pressed with real vigor. American Military Government has . . . encouraged German self government and the establishment of democratic processes. The three Laender into which the American Zone has been divided, and the Laenderrat which serves them as a coordinating body, have laid the groundwork for a future German federal system, with emphasis on local autonomy. While all the actions of the Laenderrat are subject to MG approval, the practice has been to recommend and advise, not dictate to the German officials. In this, and in the encouragement of free political parties, democracy has been much more effectively advanced in the American Zone than in any other part of Germany.

"Unhappily, there has been no comparable advance in economic democracy . . . The zonal partition of Germany was made without taking economic considerations into account. Interzonal exchange is almost at a standstill. In consequence, very little production is possible. Opel cars, for example,

are assembled in the American Zone. But they require magnetos which are made in the French Zone and carburetors which are made in the British Zone. For the manufacture of either of these, steel is required from the British zone. To produce steel, coal must be mined, and miners must be fed. But the only part of Germany which has a food surplus is occupied by the Russians, who do not let their zone supply others.

"Potsdam and the Control Council plan, if actually carried to fulfilment, would permit Germany, at best, to achieve a standard of living equal to that which was obtained there in 1932. The plan provides for maintenance in Germany of average living standards not exceeding the average standard of living of European countries, excluding the United Kingdom and the USSR. Before the war, Germany lived about 30 percent better than her neighbors. When the other countries reach their 1938 standards, Germany is to be restricted to a national income 30 percent lower than she enjoyed in that year. We should not forget that mass unemployment, economic atrophy and the general hopelessness of the German people in 1932 were among the factors which brought Hitler to power.

"But even a 1932 living standard is a vain hope if the German economy remains segmented. Under present conditions, the Germans have nothing to look forward to but progressive malnutrition and dependence upon the magnanimity of their conquerors to escape actual starvation. It will not suffice to give the Germans the forms of democracy and deny them the substance. Democracy has its roots in opportunity; its essence is the chance it affords for realization."

Revival of Reich Imperialism

A special Tass correspondent, writing from Paris, said recently "neither the division of Germany nor the preservation of its state of unity offers in itself a guarantee from the danger of rejuvenation of the aggressive forces of German imperialism."

"The real solution to the German pro-

blem," he added, "lies in the actual destruction of fascism the demilitarization of Germany and the destruction of its armed forces and the real democratization of the state in public and economic life."

Defeat for Isolationism

A growing interest in the principle of world cooperation was seen by a large part of the US press as responsible for the defeat of Senator Burton K. Wheeler in the Montana Democratic Party senatorial primary elections. Editorial comment linked Wheeler's unsuccessful bid for renomination with the defeat of Senator Shipstead in the Minnesota Republican Party primary the previous week as evidence that there is an increasing bi-partisan sentiment towards following a policy of internationalism.

The **St. Paul Pioneer Press** said: "The fact that the defeat of Wheeler following so closely on Senator Shipstead's loss in Minnesota is indicative of the growth of a truly American foreign policy having the backing of both major political parties."

"If there were any truth to the claim that 'nationalism' is resurgent and growing in the West, Wheeler, of all persons should have won," according to the **Chicago Times**.

"(Wheeler's liberalism, like Shipstead's, did not carry) over into the international field," observes **The New York Times**. "To him every step that President Roosevelt took to defend the country was an incitement to war . . . Unlike Shipstead, he voted for the charter of the United Nations, but he damned it as a 'declaration of pious intentions' and indicated that he would do what he could to limit its effectiveness . . . We have to conclude that the voters were turning thumbs down on isolationism."

The **Pittsburgh Post Gazette** also observed that "like the recent Minnesota primary and the approval of the British loan, (Wheeler's defeat) reflects the growing realization that the interests of America are inextricably linked with those of the world."

INFORMATION SERVICES *(Continued from page 13)*

in use by MG, will be continued under the German laws for information control.

According to tentative plans, each licensing body would consist of one representative of the state government, several representatives of trade organizations involved, and one or more independent representatives of the cultural and political life of the land. The licensing bodies will be required to consider each individual case on its own merits.

"Only persons who are eligible under the terms of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism will be considered for licenses," it was stated. "High standards of political integrity and professional competence will be required."

Registration of bookstores and distributors, as now required by MG, will also be continued under the supervision of these licensing bodies.

"The draft of the new German press law, being discussed, is based on the former press law of 1874, but includes additional safeguards to protect the press from having its freedom limited by orders of public of-

ficials, on the one hand, and protect state institutions and the public from maliciously untruthful reports on the other," the account said. "It is planned that the licensing laws and the press law be of a transitional nature, valid for only about two years. At the end of this time it is hoped that they will be examined by the elected representatives of the people who will determine in each case whether they should be extended, altered or allowed to expire.

"A parallel step is being taken in the case of radio. According to present plans, publicly-owned corporations will be set up in each Land which will assume direction of the stations now operated by Military Government. In order to insure that radio does not become merely a political instrument of the government in power, these corporations will be governed by boards on which a majority of members will be independent representatives of the political and cultural life of each land, and will be pledged to an impartial point of view in the public interest."

POTSDAM *(Continued from page 12)*

the fore and enabled the people to throw off the shackles of tyranny — if only to allow tyranny in another form to replace it.

The rise of Prussianism in the 19th century culminated in the welding together of the German states by Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor and founder of the "Second Reich." As a climax to the Franco-Prussian War, King William I of Prussia was crowned Emperor of the German Reich at Versailles.

German militarism and imperialism were in the ascendent until 1918. In November 1910, Potsdam was the scene of a rapprochement between William II of Germany and Nicholas II of Russia. This agreement was supposed to conjure away the threatening clouds of war; neither nation was to enter into any political alliance directed against the other. Three and one-half years later, Potsdam became the site of the famous Privy Council, attended by the

military, political and economic leaders of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires under the chairmanship of Kaiser William II. Here, according to reports that spread like wildfire through the allied nations, the ultimatum against Serbia and the plans for the World War were supposed to have been drafted.

The downfall of the German Empire and the coming of peace ushered in only a short-lived period of democracy under the Weimar Republic. On 21 March 1933 — "der Tag von Potsdam" — the chimes of the Garrison Church tolled the death knell of freedom in Germany. Before the crypt containing the coffins of Frederick the Great and his father the founders of the modern Prussian state, Reichspresident von Hindenburg handed over the reins of government to his successor, Adolf Hitler, founder of the "Third Reich."

STATION LIST

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of Mil Gov for
Germany, US

Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D. Clay,
Deputy Military Governor
Maj Gen C L Adcock,
Asst Deputy Mil Governor

LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov for
Württemberg-Baden

Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
Hq & Sv Co

Stuttgart
Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson
1st Lt J P Clifford

Stuttgart Area

*SK Stuttgart
*LK Böblingen
*LK Esslingen
*LK Ludwigsburg
*LK Waiblingen
*LK Backnang
*LK Leonberg
*LK Nürtingen
*LK Vaihingen

Stuttgart
Böblingen
Esslingen
Ludwigsburg
Waiblingen
Backnang
Leonberg
Nürtingen
Vaihingen

Lt Col C L Jackson
1st Lt O P Johnson
Capt N Semaschko
Maj S A Warren
Capt J B Cress
1st Lt R R Mayer
Capt W J Vallaza
Capt P F Sullivan
1st Lt U S Aiello

Mannheim Area

*SK Mannheim
*SK/LK Heidelberg
*LK Buchen
*LK Mosbach
*LK Tauberbischofsheim
*LK Sinsheim

Mannheim
Heidelberg
Buchen
Mosbach
Tauberbischofsheim
Sinsheim

Maj M L Hoover
Lt Col W T Burt
1st Lt G H Wright
Capt I D Claxton
Capt N W Barber
1st Lt D E Bedard

Karlsruhe Area

*SK/LK Karlsruhe
*SK/LK Pforzheim
*LK Bruchsal

Karlsruhe
Pforzheim
Bruchsal

Maj W T Neel
Maj R H Stimson
1st Lt L L Goldman

Heilbronn Area

*LK Heilbronn
*LK Crailsheim
*LK Schw. Hall
*LK Kuenzelsau
*LK Mergentheim
*LK Oehringen

Heilbronn
Crailsheim
Schw. Hall
Kuenzelsau
Mergentheim
Oehringen

Maj M W Terry
1st Lt R E Alley
Capt C S Keena
Capt C E McGaffey
Capt R Forrest
1st Lt M Korsun

* Liaison and Security

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
Ulm Area		
*LK Ulm	Ulm	Capt R N Tharp
*LK Aalen	Aalen	Capt R H Nation
*LK Schw. Gmuend	Schw. Gmuend	1st Lt J E Switzer
*LK Goeppingen	Goeppingen	Capt R Kennedy
*LK Heidenheim	Heidenheim	Capt B V Bloom
LAND GREATER HESSE		
Office of Mil Gov for Greater Hesse	Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 633)		
Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	Lt Col S S Graham
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	Capt H E York
Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Oberursel	Capt B A Sturdevan
US Ln Det (Ruhr)		Capt R Gutzwiller
US Ln Det (Saar)		
Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden		
*SK Frankfurt	Frankfurt	Maj G C Sola
*SK Wiesbaden	Wiesbaden	Maj M E Chotas
*LK Wetzlar	Wetzlar	Capt M S Clark
*LK Dill	Dillenburg	Capt E G Stolper
*LK Gelnhausen	Gelnhausen	Capt J G Bennis
*LK Biedenkopf	Biedenkopf	Capt T E Faircloth
*SK/LK Hanau	Hanau	Maj E J Emerick
*LK Oberlahn	Weilburg	Capt A G Volz
*LK Limburg	Limburg	Capt P H Olsen
*LK Maintaunus	Hofheim	Maj J C Nelson
*LK Rheingau	Rüdesheim	Capt W F Hintz
*LK Obertaunus	Bad Homburg	Capt L F Jones
*LK Usingen	Usingen	Capt R F Gibney
*LK Untertaunus	Bad Schwalbach	Capt T W Harris
*LK Schluechtern	Schluechtern	Capt E M Jacobson
Regierungsbezirk Kassel		
*SK/LK Kassel	Kassel	Lt Col W R Swarm
*LK Melsungen	Melsungen	Maj W C Gipple
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg	Fritzlar	Capt G D Fexy
*LK Ziegenhain	Ziegenhain	Capt R B Elwell
*SK/LK Marburg	Marburg	Lt Col C Reed
*SK/LK Fulda	Fulda	Lt Col H R Cress
*LK Hünfeld	Hünfeld	Capt E T Tedick
*LK Waldeck	Korbach	Capt D W Shea
*LK Frankenberg	Frankenberg	Maj L S Williams
*LK Eschwege	Eschwege	Maj G P Moore
*LK Witzenhausen	Witzenhausen	Capt A Quam
*LK Hersfeld	Hersfeld	Maj M Baymor
*LK Rotenburg	Rotenburg	Capt G W Davis
*LK Hofgeismar	Hofgeismar	Capt L R Allen
*LK Wolfhagen	Wolfhagen	Capt H A Karas
Regierungsbezirk Hessen		
*SK/LK Darmstadt	Darmstadt	Maj W R Sheehan
*LK Gross-Gerau	Gross-Gerau	Capt G E Schmoeker
*SK/LK Offenbach	Offenbach	Lt Col J C Rose
*LK Bergstrasse	Heppenheim	Maj R A Gish
*LK Erbach	Erbach	Capt R O Didlo
*LK Büdingen	Büdingen	Maj D M Easterday
* Liaison and Security		

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
Regierungsbezirk Hessen (Cont'd)		
*LK Dieburg	Dieburg	Capt J S Chapin
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt C S Parshall
*SK/LK Giessen	Giessen	Maj C F Russe
*LK Lauterbach	Lauterbach	Capt J T Hughes
*LK Alsfeld	Alsfeld	Capt H B Miller
LAND BAVARIA		
Office of Mil Gov for Bavaria	Munich	Brig Gen W J Mueller
3rd Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)		
Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt	Munich	Col C C Morgen
Hq Company	Munich	Capt J W Preston
Sv Company	Munich	Capt L R Clark
Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken		
Co A	Wurzburg	Maj I P Chestnut
*SK/LK Wurzburg	Wurzburg	Maj M B Voorhees
*SK/LK Aschaffenburg	Aschaffenburg	Capt J R Hurst
*SK/LK Schweinfurt	Schweinfurt	Maj G M Marsh
*LK Kissingen	Bad Kissingen	Capt M A Potter
*LK Kitzingen	Kitzingen	Capt M Colbert
*LK Alzenau	Alzenau	Capt A T Neumann
*LK Bruckenuau	Bruckenuau	Capt Grodzinski
*LK Ebern	Ebern	1st Lt G E Mair
*LK Gemunden	Gemunden	Capt J J Gotter
*LK Gerolzhofen	Gerolzhofen	1st Lt G F Fechan
*LK Hammelburg	Hammelburg	Capt K L Ellis
*LK Hassfurt	Hassfurt	Capt R E Hellmig
*LK Hofheim	Hofheim	Capt F L Beelby
*LK Karlstadt	Karlstadt	Capt W E Brayden
*LK Konigshofen	Konigshofen	Capt C Boden
*LK Lohr	Lohr	Capt E E Kelly
*LK Markt Heidelfeld	Markt Heidelfeld	Capt Griffin
*LK Mellrichstadt	Mellrichstadt	1st Lt L K Owens
*LK Miltenberg	Miltenberg	Capt O A Jenson
*LK Neustadt a. d. Salle	Neustadt a. d. Salle	Capt E F Warnke
*LK Obernburg	Obernburg	Capt J Bumic
*LK Ochsenfurt	Ochsenfurt	Capt L A Lowell
Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken		
Co B	Ansbach	Col E M Haight
SK/LK Nurnberg	Nurnberg	Lt Col C Klise
*SK/LK Bamberg	Bamberg	Lt Col J R Case
*SK/LK Bayreuth	Bayreuth	Capt D F Stroup, Actg
*SK/LK Erlangen	Erlangen	Lt Col F M Guild
*SK/LK Coburg	Coburg	Maj S Klein
*SK/LK Hof	Hof	Maj H L Woodall
*SK/LK Ansbach	Ansbach	Capt J R Palmer, Actg
*SK/LK Furth	Furth	Maj A C Abbott
*SK/LK Kulmbach	Kulmbach	Maj H T Lund
*LK Kronach	Kronach	Capt J F Begley
*LK Lichtenfels	Lichtenfels	Maj F W Crimp
*LK Ebermannstadt	Ebermannstadt	Maj R T Boyer
*LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Capt O E Palmer
*LK Pegnitz	Pegnitz	Capt M G Stamatis
*LK Munchberg	Munchberg	Maj H C Kauffman
* Liaison and Security		

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

*LK Rehau	Rehau	Capt W W Evans
*LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Maj H W Zurn
*LK Dinkelsbuhl	Dinkelsbuhl	Capt J F Wyatt
*LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt R J Towle
*LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
*LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	1st Lt L D Franklin
*LK Hilpolstein	Hilpolstein	Capt R E Peters
*LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	1st Lt W C Williams
*LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*LK Uffenheim	Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*LK Lauf	Lauf	Capt N A Carr
*LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultren
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col Hastings
*SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Capt J W Bossert
*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald	Weiden	Maj G J Geiner
*SK/LK Passau	Passau	Maj H L Snapp
*SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj J C Robertson
*SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj T R Coykendall
*SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Capt G L Milner
*LK Cham	Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*LK Parsberg	Parsberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
*LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	1st Lt L W Kutz
*LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt R O Woodward
*LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
*LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Lt S Fuchs
*LK Grafenau	Grafenau	1st Lt R M McWhorter
*LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Capt D Stacy
*LK Landau a. d. Isar	Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt N Fueglein
*LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Ugland
*LK Regen	Zweisel	Lt M J Sibal
*LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
*LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Lt J D Brooks
*LK Wolfstein	Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*LK Kemnath	Kemnath	1st Lt W W Green
*LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Capt E J Gallant
*LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
*LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	1st Lt P J Piccola
*LK Vohenstrauss	Vohenstrauss	Capt J F Leech
*LK Roding	Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
*LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	1st Lt F Henry
*LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Neumarkt	1st Lt M W Doane
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	1st Lt T A Winkelspecht
*LK Bogen	Bogen	1st Lt W Y Murphey
*LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Capt J W Fleshman
*LK Griesbach	Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*LK Kotzting	Kotzting	Lt J C Mitchell
*LK Mainburg	Mainburg	1st Lt H H K Theune
*LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbit
*LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
*LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
*LK Wegscheid	Wegscheid	1st Lt K J Miller

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich	Lt Col R J Philpott
*SK/LK Munich	Munich	Lt Col E Keller
*SK/LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
*SK/LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Lt Col J H Kelly
*SK/LK Freising	Freising	Lt Col H E Blakeley
*LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Capt W T Lovett
*LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Capt V L Thom
*LK Altoetting	Altoetting	Capt C W Larimer
*LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Partenkirchen	Maj M W Nitz
*LK Erding	Erding	Maj C A Brown
*LK Laufen	Laufen	Capt N W Borring
*LK Muhl Dorf	Muhl Dorf	Capt W M Forys
*LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*LK Toelz	Bad Toelz	Capt W N Dickerson
*LK Aibling	Bad Aibling	Maj E J H Newmeyer
*LK Fuerstentfeldbruck	Fuerstentfeldbruck	1st Lt C C Boatwright
*LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Maj C A Rein
*LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Capt O M Cole
*LK Starnberg	Starnberg	Maj C E Carlsen
*LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*LK Wolfratshausen	Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers Jr
*LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Maj M Lawrence
*LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Capt E J Pennetto
*LK Aichach	Aichach	1st Lt H J Thompson
*LK Schrobenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Bierman
*LK Dachau	Dachau	Maj A G Snow
*LK Schongau	Schongau	Capt C S Garber

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
*SK/LK Augsburg	Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
*SK/LK Kempten	Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
*LK Dillingen	Dillingen	Maj R J Paul
*LK Neu Ulm	Weissenhorn	Capt J A Morris
*LK Sonthofen	Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
*LK Donauwörth	Donauwörth	Capt R Glass
*LK Gunzburg	Gunzburg	1st Lt E A Eaton
*LK Markt Oberdorf	Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
*LK Memmingen	Memmingen	1st Lt W M Toepser
*LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	Capt L A Troter
*LK Neuberg	Neuberg	Capt E D Schank
*LK Nordlingen	Nordlingen	Lt P W Thomson
*LK Fussen	Fussen	Capt S D Lubin
*LK Krumbach	Krumbach	1st Lt O H Sager
*LK Illertissen	Illertissen	Capt J O Renalds
*LK Kaufbeuren	Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
*LK Wertingen	Wertingen	Lt P F Moskowitz
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt D J Moran
*LK Schwabmunchen	Schwabmunchen	Capt T B Greaves

US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT
(APO 755)

Office of Mil Gov for US Sector Berlin District	Berlin	Col F L Howley
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BREMEN ENCLAVE
(APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov for Bremen Enclave (US) Wesermünde Detachment	Bremen Wesermünde	Col B C Welker Lt Col L S Diggs
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* Liaison and Security